Nomatsiguenga language

Nomatsiguenga (Matsigenka) is an Arawakan language of Peru. It is close enough to Machiguenga to sometimes be considered dialects of a single language, especially given that both are spoken by the Machiguenga people. Most speakers are monolingual.

Phonology

According to Lawrence, Nomatsiguenga has the following consonant and vowel phonemes.[3]

Nomatsiguenga	
inato	
Native to	Perú
Ethnicity	Machiguenga
Native speakers	6,500 (2003)[1]

Language family	Arawakan
	• Southern
	 • Campa
	  • Matsigenka
	   • **Nomatsiguenga**

Language codes	
ISO 639-3	not
Glottolog	noma1263 (http://glottolog.org/resource/languoid/id/noma1263)[2]

Nomatsiguenga consonants

	Bilabial	Dental	Alveopalatal	Velar	Glottal	Unspecified
Nasal	m	n		ŋ (ng, n)		N (n, m)
Stop	p b	t		k g		
Fricative		s	ʃ (sh)		h	
Affricate		ts	tʃ (ch)			
Liquid			ɾ (r)			
Semivowel			j (y)			

Nomatsiguenga vowels

	Front	Central	Back
High	i, iː (ii)	ɨi (ë)	
Mid	e, eː (ee)		o, oː (oo)
Low		a, aː (aa)	

Grammar

Nomatsiguenga is one of the few languages in the world that has two different causative mechanisms to denote whether the causer was involved in the activity with the causee or not. The prefix *ogi-* is used to express the idea that the causer was *not* involved in the activity, while the suffix *-hag* is used when the causer *is* involved.[4]

y-**ogi**-monti-ë-ri   i-tomi
3sg+M-**CAUS$_1$**-cross.river-NON.FUT-3sg+M 3sg+M-son
"He made his son cross the river (he told him to)."

y-monti-a-**hag**-ë-ri   i-tomi
3sg+M-cross.river-EPENTHETIC-**CAUS$_2$**-NON.FUT-3sg+M 3sg+M-son
"He made his son cross the river (he helped him across)."

References

1. Nomatsiguenga (https://www.ethnologue.com/18/language/not/) at *Ethnologue* (18th ed., 2015)
2. Hammarström, Harald; Forkel, Robert; Haspelmath, Martin, eds. (2017). "Nomatsiguenga" (http://glottolog.org/resource/languoid/id/noma1263). *Glottolog 3.0*. Jena, Germany: Max Planck Institute for the Science of Human History.
3. Lawrence, Aimee L. (2013). *Inflectional Verbal Morphology in Nomatsigenga* (Thesis). University of Texas at Austin.
4. Wise, M.R. (1986). "Grammatical characteristics of PreAndine Arawaken languages of Peru." pg. 567–642. In Derbyshire, D. C. & Pullum, G. K., eds. (1986). *Handbook of Amazonian languages, Vol. 1'*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter. Cited in Dixon, R.M.W. (2000). "A Typology of Causatives: Form, Syntax, and Meaning". In Dixon, R.M.W. & Aikhenvald, Alexendra Y. Changing Valency: Case Studies in Transitivity. Cambridge University Press.